

PROHIBITION OFFICERS FACE A NEW BOOZE OUTBREAK

Suppression of Lawless Booze
Gang Much Greater Than
Anticipated

S. O. S. CALLS FLASHED

Dry Forces Everywhere Must
Lend Aid in Clean-Up Fight
With Liquor

Much is being said in the newspapers these days about increased drunkenness in the larger cities. Invariably the explanation is offered in connection with such stories that illegal liquor sellers are plying their trade with very little interference from enforcement officers.

It is undoubtedly true that there has been an increase in illegal liquor sales during the last few months, but on the other hand, it is probably true that wet metropolitan newspapers have exaggerated these sales. Such exaggeration is in harmony with the plan of the liquor interests to create sentiment against the Prohibition policy by "demonstrating" that such policy can't be enforced.

No Need for Discouragement

There is no need for discouragement on the part of good citizens over the law enforcement situation. It would have been nothing short of miraculous had a law enforcement machine been devised working perfectly in every detail the first year of its operation.

Dry law enforcement on a national scale is in the experimental stage. A little more than a year's experience has disclosed some weaknesses in the operations and rulings of the Internal Revenue Department under which Prohibition enforcement officers act. Many of these weaknesses are admitted by the government and already steps have been taken to correct them. The admission by the government of the mistakes indicates that the department will remedy the defects in the enforcement machinery whenever found. The situation calls for patience on the part of good citizens. The beneficial results of Prohibition have been so pronounced, under enforcement conditions no one claims to have been perfect, as to leave no doubt that the dry policy means increased prosperity and happiness to the nation.

Tens of Thousands of Permits

One of the greatest hindrances to law enforcement was found to lie in the abuse of the permit provision of the Volstead Code. Commissioner Kramer's office has recognized this defect and has fixed much more stringent regulations governing permits. According to an official from his office, up to the first of September, no fewer than 70,714 permits, authorizing the holders to sell or prescribe liquor in one form or the other, had been granted by the government. This is one permit for every 1,570 persons in the country. On the first of September, 3,846 individuals or firms had permits to sell liquor wholesale. In New York state alone, 1,570 wholesale liquor firms are operating under permits. At the same time, 32,960 doctors had permits which admitted dispensing "Not more than one pint of whisky at a time" and yet reputable physicians everywhere assert that whisky is not necessary as a medicine. These tens of thousands of permits provided, of course, that whisky withdrawn was to be used for non-beverage purposes. The fact is, however, that much of it was put to no other use.

Bonded Warehouses Filled with Contraband

This permit abuse has had much to do with general lawlessness, and it is not surprising to learn that in the bonded warehouses of New York some 50,000 gallons of confiscated liquor are stored. This liquor has been seized by the Prohibition enforcement agents in raids on places in New York City. It shows that the enforcement agents have been on the job, but supports the statement made by one of Mr. Kramer's aids that "the United States is trying to stop the sale of liquor at the spigot but is allowing it to flow with perfect ease at the bung-hole." A step was taken in the right direction when Mr. Kramer ordered no more permits be issued, and that the permits of those convicted of abusing the privileges be rescinded.

It is undoubtedly true also that the presidential campaign, with politics running high, is hampering the work of law enforcement. This work should not be influenced by politics, but in some places it is.

Need of States' Co-operation

On the whole, the federal officers are faithfully performing their duty and deserve the support and encouragement of good citizens. In some of the cities there is no co-operation with the federal authorities on the part of the local police, and this has made enforcement difficult. This is the situation that can be remedied through the force of public sentiment. There should be insistent demand on the part of good citizens that their local officials co-operate with the fed-

DRUNKENNESS FALLS OFF IN FALLS CITY

According to the report of Chief of Police Petty of Louisville, Ky., total arrests during the first year of Prohibition, July 1, 1919, to July 1, 1920, show a reduction of more than 55 per cent, while arrests involving drunkenness dropped nearly 85 per cent. Arrests for drunkenness dropped from 3,624 to 412, while arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct slumped from 3,185 to 649. There was a decrease in murder cases from 32 to 20, and in robbery cases from 256 to 72.

eral officers in resisting the attack being made by the liquor interests on the Constitution of the United States. After all, law enforcement's success depends upon public sentiment. It can not be expected that the law will be enforced by officials who are not in sympathy with the law. Public sentiment can compel the appointment and election of officials who do believe in the supremacy of law. It is up to the people.

PRESBYTERIANS CONFIRM PROHIBITION'S BENEFITS

Rescue Mission Reports From All
Parts of Country Show Big
Improvement

MANY HOMES BETTERED

Increased Attendance at Divine
Services Is Traceable to
Prohibition

The executive commission of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church, which met in Atlantic City last week, reported through Moderator Dr. S. S. Palmer, that Prohibition had materially lessened the work of rescue missions and that from different parts of the nation reports have been received that Prohibition has had a beneficial influence in many homes.

Dr. W. O. Thompson, president of the Ohio State University, speaking before the Commission, commented upon the increase in the number of men who are now regularly attending divine service. Dr. Thompson said:

I am not prepared to say that the increase noted by the committee on church attendance, which for men now amounts to 49 per cent of the total, against 51 per cent women, can be traced to the Eighteenth Amendment, but it is reasonable to believe that the increase may be traced in part, if not wholly, to Prohibition.

"LIQUID BREAD" ABOUNDS— REAL BREAD SHY IN ROME

According to a dispatch from Rome, an Italian Senator in discussing the proposition of increasing the price of bread because the government could no longer afford to buy wheat abroad and sell it below cost in Italy, declared that Italians spend five billion lire annually for wine, and can well afford to pay more for bread. He thought that as the Italians were worse than wasting so much money for liquor they could not complain if the price of bread was increased, and if the government no longer went into its pocket for money to buy wheat to be sold below cost in order to keep the price of bread from advancing.

BIG SHIPMENT OF BEER POURED IN CHICAGO RIVER

The United States government last week destroyed 21,600 bottles of beer in Chicago. The stuff was poured into the Chicago river. This beer was imported a year ago from Kenosha, Wis., but was confiscated before it could be smuggled to shore.

WET "TINCTURE" ARGUMENT KNOCKED OUT BY CHEMIST

One of the stock in trade arguments of the liquor interests has been the necessity of alcohol as a menstruum in the manufacture of tinctures. Even this argument, it seems, is not to be left to the liquor interests. At a meeting of a chemical convention in Chicago, Dr. M. de Grote, of the University of Pittsburgh, declared that glycerin could be used instead of alcohol in extracts, and further declared that glycerin was not only better, but cheaper.

MILWAUKEE ORDINANCE PUTS NIPPERS ON BOOZERS

Milwaukee, Wis., assesses an annual license upon soft drink vendors. It is reported that in the city of Milwaukee alone, the revenue arising from these soft drink emporiums totaled more than \$125,000 a year. The licensing ordinance gives the police effective control of the soft drink business. Since these licenses became effective, it has not been necessary to revoke a single license held by a former saloonkeeper. Chief of Police Jensen says "The ordinance has given us positive control. The proprietors of these places realize we mean business and are taking no chances on having their licenses revoked."

PROHIBITION NOT A PARTISAN POLITICAL ISSUE

By Bishop James Cannon Jr.

Chairman National Legislative Committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America; Chairman Commission on Temperance and Social Service, M. E. Church, South

(The following statement issued by Bishop James Cannon, Jr., shortly after the conventions of the two major parties had named their respective candidates for President, defines the Anti-Saloon League's omni-partisan principle which has always governed its political activities. While Bishop Cannon states that he appeared as chairman of the Commission on Temperance and Social Service of the M. E. Church South and not in his capacity as chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Anti-Saloon League, yet his statement so clearly defines the League's omni-partisan principle that it is appropriate at this time when in the heat of the fierce partisan struggle charges are being made that the League is favoring one party above the other.—Editor.)

Both of the great political conventions have met and both very wisely decided to make no reference to Prohibition in the party platforms, both agreeing very wisely that as Prohibition has not been a partisan political issue in the past it should not be made a partisan political issue in the present campaign. The writer does not forget that there has existed for nearly forty years a National Prohibition party, which has made Prohibition the dominant issue in its platform and which has regularly nominated a national ticket, but the refusal of the great mass of voters to support the third party Prohibition movement indicated that the Prohibition question could not be successfully handled as a partisan political issue, and the Anti-Saloon League of America was organized as a non-partisan, omni-partisan League to destroy the beverage liquor traffic. Making due acknowledgment for all the splendid educational work which has been done by other agencies, the fact remains that the Anti-Saloon League has been the efficient organization which by strictly non-partisan methods has led in the ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment. The writer has been a member of the National Executive Committee of the Anti-Saloon League for 15 years and the chairman of the National Legislative Committee since its organization in 1913, and he knows that there has never been during that time any change whatever in the policy of the League that Prohibition is not a partisan political issue.

League Did Not Ask for Prohibition Plank

It cannot, therefore, be too strongly emphasized at this time that the Anti-Saloon League of America did not ask for a Prohibition plank at either the Democratic or the Republican conventions. The only request made by the Anti-Saloon League was made in conjunction with the W. C. T. U., and was for the following brief law enforcement plank: "We declare for the effective enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and laws enacted pursuant thereto as construed by the Supreme Court of the United States."

The discussion at Chicago was brief and never went beyond the committee room to the floor of the convention. It is reported that some third party Prohibitionists asked various delegates to introduce a Prohibition resolution on the floor of the convention as an additional plank in the platform, but no one would agree to do so, and no Prohibition plank was introduced or adopted in the Republican convention.

While the Democratic convention likewise refused to adopt any plank on Prohibition, the question was more prominent than at Chicago. The committee on platform gave an hour to a public hearing at which Mrs. L. L. Yost, legislative superintendent of the W. C. T. U., and Dr. W. B. Wheeler, National Attorney of the Anti-Saloon League, spoke in favor

of the law enforcement plank given above. Some others spoke in favor of a dry plank. The writer also spoke for five minutes, and in view of the fact that in some press reports he has been referred to as "one of Mr. Bryan's supporters" and as "advocating a dry plank," and furthermore in view of the fact that Senator Glass, in the closing speech on the adoption of the platform on the floor of the convention referred to the writer by name and emphasized very strongly the statement made by him before the platform committee as a strong argument against the adoption of any plank on Prohibition, the kernel of that statement is given so that there may be no question as to the position taken by the writer at the public committee hearing:

Opposed Wet Plank

I have been fighting the liquor traffic since boyhood, and have spoken before Sunday schools, temperance organizations, church meetings, town and city councils, legislative and congressional committees; but never until today have I appeared before a committee of a political convention on the subject of Prohibition. And I should not be here today but for the fact that it has been reported that certain state conventions had voted to urge the adoption of a wet plank in the National Democratic platform. I am not here today in the capacity of chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Anti-Saloon League, but as chairman of the Commission on Temperance and Social Service of the M. E. Church South, which church has the third largest membership of the Protestant denominations of our country, and a larger proportion of Democratic voters than any other Protestant denomination unless it be the Southern Baptists. As the representative of hundreds of thousands of Democrats I protest to this Democratic committee against any action by this convention which will put a wet label on the Democratic party, or brand it as the wet party of the country. The Prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes is a great economic, social and moral issue. It has not been dealt with heretofore as a partisan political question. I have personally for thirty-five years participated in contests for local, state and national legislation, and in those contests I have never known any difference between Democrats and Republicans. Party lines have been absolutely ignored. The Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead act both received the vote of more than two-thirds of the members of both political parties in Congress. As chairman of the commission of a great church, including in its membership both Republicans and Democrats, I insist that it is unwise

CHICAGO BRIDEWELL FEELS DRY EFFECTS

The annual report of the Chicago House of Correction (The Bridewell), covering the year ending with the first of last July, which was the first Prohibition year, shows some interesting statistics. During the year there were 5,723 persons sent to this institution. In 1918, which was the last year before National Prohibition, the number of persons was 10,124. This was a decrease under Prohibition of 4,401. The report of the medical superintendent of the institution says that under Prohibition there has been a great decrease in the number of inmates which filled the hospitals after Saturday night drunks, when saloons were in operation.

to change the policy of the past and now make Prohibition a matter of party creed. If gentlemen are opposed to the Eighteenth Amendment let them follow the methods prescribed in the Constitution to secure its repeal. If gentlemen are opposed to the provisions of the Volstead act let them make their fight in Congress for the repeal or modification of that act. But as a voter in good standing in the Democratic party I most earnestly protest against the proposal to make this question a party issue, and to cause thousands of Democrats to hang their heads in shame because a wet brand has been put upon the Democratic party.

After the public hearing the Prohibition question was discussed at length in executive session by the members of the platform committee and all proposed planks were voted down. The question was then debated upon the convention floor and the issue squarely drawn. Both the dry and wet planks were voted down by such sweeping majorities as indicated that the convention was in hearty accord with the policy that Prohibition is not a party issue, under which policy the Anti-Saloon League has won all its local, state and national victories, under which the Eighteenth Amendment was ratified and the Volstead act passed over the President's veto. It was especially gratifying to note that of the 284 votes of the distinctively dry southern states, only 13 votes were cast for the dry plank and only four for the wet plank, the practically solid dry vote of the South being cast against making Prohibition a partisan political issue.

Congressional Districts the Real Battleground

While the writer would have been pleased had both conventions adopted the short law enforcement plank given above, yet after it failed of passage by the Republican convention it was probably better for the Prohibition cause that it was not adopted by the Democratic convention. The writer firmly believes that the greatest danger which faced the Prohibition cause at the two conventions was that the two conventions might adopt substantially different attitudes towards Prohibition and so make Prohibition a question of party politics, and consequent thereupon a question of party strife, thus destroying the solidarity and tremendous driving power of our Prohibition forces, making Prohibition simply one of many issues in a partisan campaign, instead of standing apart as a great economic, social and moral question to be determined in the future as in the past by the non-partisan vote of all the people, Republicans and Democrats alike.

The real Prohibition battleground of the coming campaign is just where it has been for the past ten years, namely, in the congressional districts, and it is far better to fight for a dry Congress by the same non-partisan methods followed so successfully in the past than to have the handicap of differing party platforms on the Prohibition question. And we must fight. The wets have not given up. They will put forth a tremendous effort to elect men favorable to a beer and wine amendment to the Volstead act. We can defeat them if we fight as earnestly as we have done in the past. But we must fight.

Lake Junaluska, N. C., July 16, 1920.

Mayor Ramsay, of Chester, Pa., has ordered that hereafter fines of all prisoners convicted of drunkenness be trebled. This will bring the rate up to \$30 each for all jags.

TWO HUNDRED BOTTLES SPARKLING WINE SEIZED

Two hundred bottles of champagne were recently seized after they had been lowered into a rowboat from the Italian line steamer, Presidente Wilson. John McAdams and J. J. Lynch, agents of the collector of the port of New York, were standing on the pier when they saw the bottles being lowered over the sides of the vessel. On approaching the rowboat the men rowed out, the agents firing several shots after the fleeing men, who made their way to a pier and escaped.

"CONSISTENCY" OF BRITISH TRADE NOT "JEWEL" TYPE

Shrick at American Drys Aiding
Scots, Yet Import Wet
"Cholly" Windle

WINDLE HAS ONE SPIEL

British Trade Putting Up Biggest
Fight in the History of
the Booze Traffic

A copyright story in the Chicago Daily Tribune of September 2, announces that two Americans are in Scotland campaigning for the liquor interests. These two speakers are C. A. Windle, editor of Brann's Iconoclast, Chicago, and Mrs. Minona Jones, also of Chicago. These wet spellbinders are speaking nightly. Their activity on behalf of the booze interests is hardly consistent with the favorite slogan of the British liquor trade, which slogan is blazoned from billboards throughout Scotland, and which reads: "Are you going to allow Yankee cranks to run our Country? No! Send them home."

Inside information in possession of American Issue is to the effect that A. P. Daniels of Chicago, head of the so-called Manufacturers' and Dealers' Association is American representative of wet interests in England, Ireland and Scotland, and it is from his office that much of the so-called information concerning Prohibition's effect in America is sent to Scotland. If it is a fact that the Manufacturers' and Dealers' Association is supplying this publicity, American drys will not be surprised at the gross misinformation that is being given the Scottish voters.

If C. A. Windle is as successful in persuading Scottish voters that Prohibition is an evil as he was in persuading Canadian voters, Scotland will go dry by an overwhelming majority. Windle has one address. He delivered it throughout the United States in local option campaigns, generally with disappointing results to the wets. This speech became such a "chestnut" that Windle ceased to be a drawing card in the United States, and he accordingly was sent to Canada to try it out on the Canadian voters. Copies of his address were sent to the community where he was booked to speak, and his arguments were answered before he had a chance to deliver his lecture. It is altogether likely that he is delivering the same old talk now in Scotland.

The Tribune story says that the wet campaign headquarters are in Edinburgh, and that the liquor interests are putting on the biggest campaign ever known in Scotland. Especial appeal is being made to the women to reach the women voters. The wets have supplied the grocers with four million paper bags inscribed "Prohibition means higher cost of living," and then have put forth the argument that the high price of sugar is due to extra consumption in dry America. Every whisky, beer, and wine bottle carries the label, "Temperance is strength, Prohibition is slavery. Vote no change." An extensive billboard campaign is being conducted, every blank wall in Scotland is covered with posters. Twelve million leaflets have been issued, and according to the Tribune story, this wet literature is away ahead that of the dries, both in quantity and in quality. A house to house canvass is being made to reach the women in Edinburgh, where the women's vote is 13,294 ahead of the men's vote.

BALTIMORE BOOTLEGGERS RAKE IN BIG PROFITS

The New York Tribune carries the story, under a Baltimore date-line, that the illicit traffic in intoxicating liquors in that city netted three hundred thousand dollars in profits in eighteen days! This statement furnishes an explanation to the furze with which bootleggers and blind piggers can pay what to other criminals would be a heavy fine with the greatest ease. The profits of the business are enormous.

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JOHN B. GOUGH ASKS FOR INFORMATION

Letter Written in 1857 Applies to Present Conditions

The following letter written to Charles Bowers, Concord, Mass., illustrates the age and character of the Prohibition movement in America. Today as in 1857, there is urgent need to "create and preserve a public sentiment that would abolish the drinking customs and demand the extinction of the traffic."

Worcester, Mass.,
May 25, 1857.

Dear Sir:—I am very desirous of collecting reliable information from all the towns I can reach about the actual condition of things in the temperance movement and the extent to which legislative enactments against the traffic in intoxicating drink have been enforced of late, and I write you, sir, for this purpose, asking if you will kindly furnish me with your convictions on the subject.

Ever since I began public labor last autumn, I have been pained to observe the decline of effort to create and preserve a public sentiment that would abolish the drinking customs and demand the extinction of the traffic. I have also been troubled to see how the people unconsciously to themselves have acted upon the feeling that there was a cure for intemperance in the single fact of having a prohibitory law upon the statute book, and that it would enforce itself. I have been convinced that this over-confidence was more damaging to progress than a full view of the danger that righteous laws will be a dead letter unless the friends of right feel the necessity of steady effort to make them effective.

Will you, sir, oblige me by a reply to the following questions?

1st. Have you evidence that intoxicating drinks have been sold in your place within six or eight months before April 1, 1857—and if so to what extent?

2nd. Has there been effort made during that time to enforce legislative Prohibition against the traffic, and if so, to what extent has it been successful?

3rd. Has there been a time (and if so in what year) when, before the passage of the prohibitory law in your state, your town was free from the traffic? If so, was it not in connection with effort to this end, on the part of the people?

4th. What has been the condition of temperance sentiment in your place during the time above named, as far as the use of intoxicating drinks is concerned?

I enclosed a stamp for your reply and if you will send me your convictions on this subject at an early day you will not only greatly assist an arduous work, that I hope to complete, but confer a great favor upon

Yours very respectfully,
(Signed) John B. Gough.